

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

REBEL EVACUATION OF FAIRFAX C. H.

DESTRUCTION OF GRAIN BY THE REBELS.

POSITION OF THEIR FORCES.

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GENERAL BANKS IN WASHINGTON.

Interview with the President and Gen. McClellan

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE EVACUATION OF FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

A man named Baylis, a Virginian, arrested three weeks ago by the Rebels for crossing their lines, and since confined at Fairfax Court-House, returned this morning, having been released, with numerous others, in consequence, he declares, of the evacuation of that position. He states that the Rebels yesterday burned thousands of bushels of corn and wheat, lest it should fall into the hands of our troops. Also, that all the citizens had left for Richmond and other points South. The Rebel troops at Fairfax were under command of Brigadier-Gen. Longstreet of Virginia. Davis, Beauregard, and Johnston had all been there within a week. There were no intrenchments at Fairfax, but the old ones were somewhat strengthened. Whether this information be true or not, it is certain that the Rebel pickets have been drawn in. Yesterday they were at Annandale, about two miles this side of the Court-House. This morning Annandale is vacant, and it was possible to ride a short distance beyond it, without the discovery of any body of the enemy. The outposts wished to advance today and take possession of Fairfax Court-House, but permission was withheld by higher authority.

THE POTOMAC.

There was nothing particularly startling reported from the river to-day. The Mount Vernon went down past the new Rebel batteries about 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, with a large number of marines. The Pawnee, following soon after, towed by the Pussey and Leslie, was fired upon twelve times and struck, four times in the hull and three times in the rigging, but not materially injured. Nobody on board was hurt. The Mount Vernon was briskly cannonaded on her return, about 8 o'clock last evening, but every shot fell wide of the mark. In neither case did the vessel return fire. Capt. Honan of the Pussey, to whom we are indebted for the above particulars, says that about fifty vessels are below, unable to pass the batteries without convoy.

Vessels drawing only six feet water can safely pass the Shipping Point batteries at a distance of 1½ of a mile. Several steamers have been directed to convey all transports and merchant vessels, that will venture up stream. There is no doubt of our ability to make the rebel batteries useless and ineffectual, and the means will soon be employed. It is not improbable that, beside their stationary batteries, the rebels have a field piece with which they followed and fired upon the Seminole on Tuesday, giving rise to the belief, on the part of persons witnessing the engagement, that their batteries extended six miles.

Capt. Gillis of the Seminole, sends from Fort Monroe an official report of his experience with the Potomac batteries, of which we give the material portions as follows:

We discovered a short distance below the White House a body of men, a battalion of men on the Virginia hills, moving up the river, and between Freestone Point and Cockpit another body of Confederate troops moving in the same direction. The Potomac, some distance ahead, was seen to open fire on the shore below Freestone Point, and at Evansport or Shipping Point, which was not observed to be returned. At 10-45 a. m. the Seminole was passing slowly by Evansport, three batteries opened a brisk fire of shot and shell. Two of them are on the bank of the river, and the third lies some 100 yards inland. We returned the fire, while keeping under way, from our pivot gun and two 32-pounders, with effect. Our shells were sent to fall in and around their works. One of the shot crippled our mizzenmast about 15 feet below the crow's nest; others struck the rigging in various places. Several persons were scratched by the splinters.

THE SEIZURE OF THE GEORGE KNAPP.

In consequence of the commander of the Mississippi squadron having seized the George Knapp, supposed to have run the Southern blockade, and having reported that she had a clearance from New-Orleans signed by the British Consul, Mr. Muir, Secretary Seward has requested an explanation of the circumstances from Lord Lyons. Mr. Muir says the vessel in question was at the port of Berwick, eight miles south of New-Orleans, and that the master came up to him and asked for a clearance, which he refused, giving, however, a certificate as to his cargo, on the strength of which he sailed. It is further reported that the Admiralty Court at Key West has pronounced the seizure illegal, and ordered the release of the vessel. This last is not confirmed. It is doubtful, under the circumstances, whether Mr. Muir's exequatur will be withdrawn.

CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER OFF CHARLESTON.

The schr. Alert was captured by the U. S. steamer Flag, off Charleston, Oct. 6. When first seen she had the Palmetto flag flying, but upon being chased, and satisfied of her fate, she hoisted the English flag, union down, as

signal of distress. Upon the vessel were found concealed a Confederate and a Palmetto flag, and the cook stated that just before the capture the captain burned up the ship's papers. Those found aboard, purporting to be English, were new, and evidently got up for the occasion.

THE VANDALIA ON THE SAME DAY CAPTURED THE schr. Ariel.

THE ORDER TO GEN. FREMONT.

The following is a copy of the very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Gen. Fremont at Tipton:

"St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17, 1861.

"GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some \$4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

"It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

"The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

"The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

"Maj. Allen desires the services of Capt. Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
J. T. THOMAS, Adjutant-General."

"Maj.-Gen. J. C. FREMONT, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

THE FIRST GERMAN RIFLES.

Julius Stahel, late Colonel of the 24th New-York Volunteers, 1st German Rifles, now promoted to the command of the 1st Brigade of Blenker's Division, took leave, on Tuesday morning, of his old regiment, which he reviewed for the last time as its commanding officer. In a farewell address, he briefly alluded to the objects of the war, congratulated his men upon the perfection of drill which they had attained, and concluded by recommending all punishments then pending in the regiment. The troops, cheering heartily, were then marched from the field in front of Bailey's House, now headquarters of Brigadier Stahel, and, proceeding to their new encampment, made a gala day of it. The popularity of Brigadier Stahel may be judged from the fact that every regiment in the division was anxious to be appointed to his brigade. Those composing it are all first-class regiments.

A PIECE OF REBEL GALLANTRY.

A picket of the New-York 35th endeavored to cut off a Secession mounted scout on Wednesday morning, about daybreak. He was in the road from Falls Church to Vienna. Some of our men went above him to cut off his retreat, but upon being called upon to surrender he put spurs to his horse and dashed away. Our pickets fired, and his horse fell, pierced by several balls. His sharp rifle was shot off his back, and the stock completely shattered; but, although wounded, the officer made his escape into the wood. As it was not more than half a mile from a Rebel camp, our men did not pursue, but, securing the rifle, returned to our lines. It is not often that an act of equal intrepidity can be recorded of the Rebel officers in this neighborhood.

OUR OUTPOSTS.

The regiments stationed at the outposts in the neighborhood of Falls Church are rapidly finishing the fortifications, and are now cutting and hauling trees for the abatis, &c. Scouting parties report but a small body of men between that post and Fairfax Court-House. Gen. McClellan and staff visit this portion of the lines daily.

FORT SKADADDLE.

The German soldiers have christened the Rebel workman's back of Munson's Hill Fort Skadaddle.

COL. GEARY'S EXPLOIT.

The successful exploit of Col. Geary at Harper's Ferry has been made the subject of favorable comment in all circles here to-day. It is supposed that no further encounter with the enemy will be had in that quarter.

GEN. BANKS IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Banks had a long interview with the President and Gen. McClellan at the latter's house to-night.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Wm. T. H. Brooks, regular army, has been appointed Brigadier-General of volunteers, and Wm. Lilley of Ohio, Brigade-Quartermaster.

PENSIONS.

Pensions have been granted to Edward Doyon of the 16th New-York, for loss of eye, \$8 per month; to Charles N. Shylock, Quartermaster, navy, \$4 per month; Elizabeth, widow of Christopher Hasenpflug, marine, \$3 50 per month.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

The cash disbursements of the Treasury Department during the present week average \$600,000 per day.

KENTUCKIANS IN WASHINGTON.

A party of Kentuckians, including Gen. Anderson and Messrs. Holt and Thos. B. Clay, dined at the White House to-day.

APPOINTED TO A CLERKSHIP.

In the Sixth Auditor's Office, Wm. H. Colledge of the District of Columbia has been appointed a second class clerk.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Commissioners for the London Exhibition have adjourned their meeting. They chose as Executive Committee: B. F. Johnson (Chair-

man), J. R. Partridge (Secretary), Joseph Henry, J. C. G. Kennedy, Wm. W. Seaton, who will have an office in the Interior Department. It is probable that the Government will furnish a vessel to convey hence the goods of American exhibitors. Those wishing to exhibit must apply to one of the Commission, and their claims will be decided by the Committee, except in the department of fine arts, which will be referred to a Committee, consisting of Edward Everett, R. B. Minton, and Eli Whitney. All goods must be ready for shipment from New-York by January 1.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE POTOMAC.

The steamer Mount Vernon, Capt. Mitchell, came up last night. Some twenty shots were fired at her from the batteries at and near Shipping Point, but none struck her.

Capt. Mitchell reports that thirty or forty vessels, bound up, with Government stores, merchant vessels with coal and oysters, are lying at Smith's Point, afraid to attempt passing the enemy's batteries. Near Shipping Point there are three batteries mounting thirteen or more guns.

A battery has just been opened on Quantico Hill, on the right bank of Quantico Creek, a short distance above Shipping Point. The other three are between Shipping Point and Evansport.

There is said to be also a battery at Timber Creek, and one gun on the hill above Evansport.

When the Pawnee and Mount Vernon went down night before last, the Mount Vernon preceded the Pawnee, and the 400 marines on board were ordered to lie down on deck, two deep, in passing the enemy's batteries, which was done, and they thus escaped observation from the shore. Thirteen shots were fired at the Pawnee, six of which struck her, and one near her magazine.

The Aquia Creek battery is silent.

The Alver is at the Navy-Yard taking on stores.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Commissioners representing the interests of Americans at the World's Fair, at an adjourned meeting, have appointed an Executive Committee, consisting of B. F. Johnson of New-York, Chairman, Henry Kennedy, Mr. Seaton of Washington, and James R. Partridge of Maryland, the last-named Secretary.

It is their duty to make all necessary preparatory arrangements for the exhibition. An office is to be established at Washington, and a description of all articles intended for exhibition submitted to the Committee for their action. Inventors or other exhibitors can apply to any one of the Commissioners, or of the Executive Committee.

LIQUOR-SELLING TO THE TROOPS.

In spite of the activity of the Provost guard and the exertions of officers, there is still an underground selling of ardent spirits in constant progress, which is causing much trouble among the troops. An increased guard and redoubled vigilance will be necessary to bring these rum-holes to terms.

THE KANSAS BRIGADE.

An Indian agent, who has just arrived here from Kansas, reports that the brigade of Gen. James Lane is in fine condition and fully equal to keeping the rebels out of the young State.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR.

Nothing has been said also about Secretary Seward's circular.

THE MISSION TO EUROPE.

Information has been received here, from a source entitled to credit, that Messrs. Sillwell and Mason, the rebel Ministers to France and England, are not only authorized to negotiate treaties of extraordinary commercial advantage with those Powers, but to place the Southern Confederacy, for a limited period, under their protection.

THE RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Of the 36 rebel prisoners to be released, according to the recent special order, only three of them to-day took the oath of allegiance, namely, George Laniel and Joseph Elliott of Maryland, and Jeremiah O'Brian of Georgia. The others took the oath not to bear arms.

THE PERSECUTIONS IN EGYPT.

The President has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, in acknowledgment of the liberal, enlightened, and energetic proceedings adopted by his Highness in bringing to speedy and condign punishment the parties who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against an agent of certain American Christian missionaries in Upper Egypt.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The City Council this afternoon selected Richard Wallace Mayor of Washington. His former election was to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Col. Berret to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner, but as he resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed necessary.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER.

Maj. W. T. H. Brooks, United States Army, has been appointed a Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GEN. McCLELLAN AT VIENNA.

The most important item from the other side of the river is that Gen. McClellan to-day, accompanied by Generals Smith, McCall, and Hancock, and a strong escort of regular cavalry, proceeded to Vienna, which is five miles west of Leesville, and remained there several hours.

RAISING MORE TROOPS IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Information has been obtained from Washington that Col. Wm. Halsted, now in command of a regiment of cavalry in the United States service, has been authorized to raise three more regiments of infantry from this State. Orders have been issued to Lieut. Brightly, Recruiting Officer here, to that effect.

PRESENTATION OF A REGIMENTAL FLAG.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Gov. Curtin and suite arrived here in the midnight train, and were escorted to the Monongahela Hotel by Gen. Negley and staff, and Capt. McNulty's Brigade.

The object of the Governor's visit was the presentation of State regimental flags, which took place this afternoon in the presence of an immense concourse of people, and was quite imposing.

The Brigade, numbering about 3,000 hardy, well-disciplined, and well-equipped troops, marched from Camp Wilkins, through the principal streets, to Allegheny Common, where the ceremonies took place.

Gov. Curtin, in presenting the flags, made an appropriate and patriotic speech, which was neatly responded to by Gen. Negley, after which there was a grand review. The brigade will leave to-night on five steamers for the West.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S CIRCULAR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Secretary Seward's circular attracts no special attention, but its suggestions in favor of State action for coast defense meet with general approval. The circular had no perceptible effect on stocks or the money market to-day.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

It is reported here that the Government has superseded the Commander of the blockading squadron off Charleston, leading to a suspicion that the reported escape of the Nashville is correct.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

PRICE ABOUT TO MAKE A STAND.

He Will Await Fremont's Attack.

GEN. SIGEL AT HIS REAR.

WARM WORK EXPECTED SOON.

KAMP MCKINNEY, NEAR ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17, 1861.

Gen. Fremont has sent a dispatch here, stating that he has reason to believe that Sterling Price has retraced, or will retrace his steps, to the Osage and there make a stand, and give our forces battle.

Adjutant Smith informs me that he has raised over 10,000 men for the Missouri State Militia, and thinks he will be enabled in due season to obtain the remainder of the 42,000.

A large supply of transportation is now on its way here from St. Louis.

HEADQUARTERS AT WARSAW, MO., Oct. 16, 1861.

We are here with part of Gen. Sigel's and Ascholtz's divisions.

Gen. Sigel's advance is already across the Osage. His cavalry to-day had a skirmish with one of the enemy's mounted parties, and took three prisoners. He is in possession of the bridge over the Pomme de Terre River with infantry and artillery.

The main body of the enemy is reported 45 miles distant.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

The Democrat learns that Dr. Winer, Surgeon of the 23d Illinois Regiment of Col. Milligan's Irish brigade, started on Wednesday, by order of Gen. Curtis, for Gen. Price's headquarters, with an offer to effect the liberty of Col. Mulligan by tendering in his place the release of Gen. Frost from his parole of honor, who was taken after the capture of Camp Jackson. We hear that a like exchange will be tendered Col. Bowen.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

A scout who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. Price, on Sunday, was at Clintonville, Cedar County, which is 25 miles south of Paducahville, on the Carthage road. The whole army have effected the passage of the Osage, and are still in full retreat.

ROLLA, Mo., Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1861.

Thirty-one more of our wounded soldiers arrived from Springfield yesterday. These men report that a sharp skirmish took place on Monday morning 20 miles this side of Lebanon, between two companies of mounted men belonging to Major Wright's battalion, attached to Gen. Wymann's command, and some 130 Rebel cavalry. Major Wright surprised these Rebels by an attack in the rear, and completely routed them, killing about 30, and taking the same number prisoners. Major Wright's loss was one killed and one severely wounded. Very little firing was done by the Rebels.

The report that Col. Taylor's regiment of Rebels, which has been stationed at Springfield since the battle of Wilson's Creek, has marched north, is confirmed. They have probably gone to join Gen. Price on the Osage.

FREMONT'S PLANS.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.

Gen. Fremont's plans for the future have not transpired. Something important undoubtedly occurred to cause him to move so suddenly from California. It looked also like a mysterious shifting of troops from point to point, in a manner which exercises newspaper quid nuncs. If I had not seen similar feints in Western Virginia, I might have been more mystified. When one regiment is withdrawn from an important point in broad daylight, and three more are sent to replace it under cover of darkness, it means something. This thing has been done while the enemy is in Eastern Missouri, but it is impossible to point to any one of the feints.

It is positively asserted here this morning that Gen. Fremont intends to concentrate his army immediately—a week at most will do it—and cutting loose from his base line will plunge down through the State, and on ward will he accomplish his mission. I don't believe he will do Eastern Missouri, but I think he will do it. He will not catch Price, nor can he return to St. Louis without accomplishing something. Nor can he leave his base line unprotected. The moment he withdraws from it, Price will return north and ravage the country. There are several reasons why I think he will not go south on the line marked out by army speculators.

Firstly, it will not do to drag his superb army and provisions through the muddy barrens of Missouri, after an army he knows he cannot catch. Secondly, he cannot accomplish anything if he does. Thirdly, there is a better opening for operations in the direction of the Mississippi River. Fourthly, if he keeps the enemy south of the Osage in the South-West, and prevents him from reaching the South, he will accomplish all that is desirable until the contemplated Mississippi expedition is a fact accomplished.

THE ARMY.

His army is numerous and well appointed. I think he can concentrate 40,000 men within a week. The proportion of cavalry and artillery is unusually large, and a large force of mounted scouts will soon be organized. If the political enemies of Fremont do not resort to treacherous means to thwart his operations, I do not think it probable that he can meet with disaster in the field. Yet I cannot discover where he will find opportunity to achieve any great triumph in Missouri. A general cannot fight unless he can find an enemy to attack. And it is unjust to condemn Fremont for not overtaking Price, when it is apparent that he is physically incapable of doing so. And here I may say that, compared with the movement of troops and supplies in former departments, Fremont's operations have been far more rapid than those of any other general in command of any department. He has pushed forward men and supplies with prodigious energy and speed. I never have seen private business express so prompt in its movements. He has been condemned for his delay in California.

SOUTH-EASTERN MISSOURI—THREATENED ATTACK ON CAPE GIRARDEAU.

A correspondent of The Missouri Republican, writing from Cape Girardeau under date of Oct. 9, says:

An active, eager foe are encamped only 15 miles distant. As to their number nothing can be ascertained, although from farmers and scouts it appears to be about 1,000. The Rebels' division is 1,500 strong, while the remainder, Col. Johnston's forces, are reported five miles further off. These are all in the immediate vicinity of this place, while Pillow's army is in three divisions—one at Sikeston, another at Belmont, and the third and chief at Columbus, to which they crossed from Missouri four days ago. Great alarm exists in the country around here, and the painful sight is daily witnessed of farmers and whole families coming in for protection, whose property has been seized during the week and they ruined, sometimes reduced to indigence, by the remorseless plunderers. A widow woman, lately owner of a well-stocked farm, yesterday arrived foot-sore and weary, stating that everything—horses, cows, and all—had been taken from her, and she a woman and a widow, one who should be doubly secured from wrong, obliged to flee from starvation and the sheltering roof of home, to seek mercy among strangers. A more pitiable condition than this portion of Missouri now offers could not be presented, unless fire swept over all, charring the barren fields and driving the deserted homesteads. Surely, could people elsewhere but once witness this, and behold what is really a true and not a stand idly gazing while a sister State drinks to the dregs a cup of ruin. Preparations go rapidly forward to prepare Cape Girardeau for an attack. Breastworks of considerable magnitude are now being completed on the outskirts of the town, and a powerful gun and howitzers arrived. In a few days an attacking force, however numerous, would find with their dead the surrounding ditches and valleys before their flag could ever wave in triumph.

A rebel spy was arrested yesterday attempting to make his way out of town, and confessed that he had about 6,000 men, and as soon as re-enforced by Pillow, will march upon the Cape, which they wish to attack, while those who would otherwise be re-enforced are in pursuit of Price. The pickets here

have been once or twice fired on lately by skulking rebels, but as yet with no fatal result.

THE FIGHT NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

A HANDSOME UNION VICTORY.

Six Companies Whip 3,000 Rebels.

COL. GEARY BRAVELY LEADS HIS MEN.

The Rebels had Seven Cannon and 500 Cavalry.

THEY ARE ROUTED AND DRIVEN OFF.

One Hundred and Fifty Rebels Killed.

THE REBEL COL. ASHBY KILLED.

Only Seven Killed and Wounded on Our Side.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Col. Geary, in his dispatch about the affair at Bolivar, near Harper's Ferry, of which we gave substantially the same account last night, states that he crossed the river with 1,000 men from his own and the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, surprised a Rebel force two or three times as large, charged it with bayonet, and drove it three miles, capturing a 32-pounder, killing or wounding 150 Rebels, losing 4 men killed and 10 wounded, one mortally. The dispatch was written on the top of the cannon captured.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Passengers from Harper's Ferry, state that there was quite a battle yesterday, near that place, between two regiments of Mississippi and Alabama soldiers and the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin and some companies of the 13th Massachusetts Regiment. While the cannonading was going on across the river, Col. Geary crossed with a force and stormed the battery, and succeeded in capturing one 32-pounder, which he brought back with him across the river into camp. A considerable number were killed and wounded on both sides. The capture of the cannon is confirmed by a dispatch from Gen. Banks.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A gentleman from near Harper's Ferry furnishes the particulars of a fight between six companies, consisting of parts of the 28th Pennsylvania Regiment, the 3d Wisconsin, and the 13th Massachusetts Regiment, under command of Col. John W. Geary, and 3,000 Rebels.

Early yesterday morning the Rebels showed themselves on Bolivar Heights, at Harper's Ferry, and commenced an attack with artillery upon three companies under Major J. P. Gould, stationed on the north side of the Potomac.

A constant fire was kept up for some hours, when three companies of the 3d Wisconsin Regiment crossed the river, formed into line, and drove the enemy back, succeeded in capturing one of their heavy guns. They were, however, compelled to retreat, which they did in good order, to the river. Here they were reinforced by three other companies, and they then, with Col. Geary at their head, marched upon the enemy, and, after hard fighting, drove them from their position and recaptured the 32-pounder, a columbiad.

Our forces had but three pieces of artillery, and these were fired from this side of the river until the enemy retreated.

The enemy had seven pieces of artillery, and 500 cavalry, together with their infantry, and were completely routed and driven back some three miles.

Our loss in killed and wounded is not over seven, while that of the enemy is at least one hundred and fifty. Col. Ashby, who was at the head of the enemy, is among the rebels killed.

FOUR OF BOLIVAR, Md., Thursday, Oct. 17, 1861.

Col. Geary, with a part of the force under his command, achieved a glorious victory yesterday at Bolivar, Va., against a greatly superior force of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, capturing one 32-pounder, and some prisoners, who report that the rebel loss was not less than 150 in killed and wounded. Our loss was four killed and seven wounded, one mortally, and one missing.

Col. Geary was slightly wounded by a shell.

The fight lasted five hours.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.